

as the followers of other callings take in the success of their professional unions.

I HEAR that at the recent examination at St. Bartholomew's, Miss Harrison and Miss Waind were bracketed equal for the first place and gold medal. They will be warmly congratulated upon their doubtless well deserved success.

THE Dutch "Nursing Record," called the *Maandblad voor Ziekenverpleging*, I receive regularly. It is published on the fifteenth of each month, and marks a determined effort on the part of our Dutch Medical and Nursing confreres to develop and improve the system of nursing now in vogue in enterprising Holland. I ought perhaps to mention that the *Nursing Record* circulates freely in Holland, it having a number of subscribers there.

I AM glad to hear that the remarks I make from time to time in these columns occasionally bear fruit. I mentioned in our issue of the 6th the fact that Mr. Stockbridge, of the Lambeth Guardian Board, appeared averse to Nurses being convivial more than once a fortnight, but am glad to learn that—"At the last meeting an application was made on behalf of the Nurses employed in the Infirmary, asking permission to hold a social evening once a week in the relief hall. The Infirmary Committee recommended that the Nurses have a social evening once a fortnight. Mr. Stockbridge drew attention to some remarks made in the *Nursing Record* with regard to this matter. It was said that he (Mr. Stockbridge) suggested that the entertainments should take place once a fortnight, and the writer added, 'Mr. Stockbridge seems to be imbued with the idea that the Nurses should not be convivial oftener than twenty-six times a year.' He explained that he was fully in favour of the Nurses having one night a week, and the only reason he had for suggesting once a fortnight was that there was such a strong opposition to the application that he was afraid it would be lost altogether. He moved as an amendment that the Nurses be allowed a social evening once a week. The proposition was agreed to," and Nurses' thanks will be gratefully rendered to Mr. Stockbridge for his efforts in the matter.

MR. EDITOR requests me to insert the following letter here:—

To the Editor of "The Nursing Record."

Sir,—Without in any way entering into the issues of the present painful controversy in regard to the rear-guard of Stanley's Emin Relief Expedition, we desire to correct the statement cabled from New York, and published in this

morning's London papers, that Mr. Troup, in an interview, replying to Mr. Stanley, says: "The medicines at Yambuya were almost worthless, and those of any avail were insufficient in quantity."

We cannot understand Mr. Troup making such a statement in the face of the real facts. It is well known that our firm equipped the Expedition with all their medicines, and never was greater care exercised in the selection of pure drugs; and, to secure the highest degree of permanence, activity, and portability, we compressed the drugs into tablets. This outfit was not an experiment, for we had previously supplied Mr. Stanley with drugs in this compressed tablet form for his Congo Expeditions, and in making up this equipment we were guided by Mr. Stanley's suggestions and the advice of Physicians of extensive Central African experience.

Mr. Stanley, both in his book, "Founding the Congo State" and also "In Darkest Africa," pays high testimony to the value of the medicine supplied, and says: "We all owe a deep debt of gratitude to these gentlemen."

Surgeon Parke says: "These concentrated medicines and tablets retained their efficacy throughout the whole journey, and were of the utmost value by reason of their efficacy and portability." (See *British Medical Journal*, July 12, 1890.) Other officers, both of the Advance and Rear Columns, have fully endorsed these expressions.

Mr. Stanley brought back as a souvenir one of the medicine-chests fitted with these compressed tablet medicines, which he carried throughout the three years of his Emin Relief Expedition, and this chest was exhibited at the British Medical Association's meeting at Birmingham and at the International Medical Congress at Berlin, and great numbers of prominent medical men have examined the remaining contents, which are still unimpaired.

Just before leaving for America Mr. Stanley received from the Congo some of the stores which were sent back from the Rear Guard camp at Yambuya, and among these is a large medicine-case filled with quinine tablets and other necessary remedies for that climate. All are in perfect condition, and many of the bottles have never been opened. The case may be seen at our Snow Hill offices.—We are, Sir, your obedient Servants,

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & Co.
Snow Hill Buildings, London, Nov. 10.

Having had the pleasure of inspecting the returned medicine cases, I can personally bear testimony to Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome's statements. Nurses should call and see these cases; they will be gladly and courteously shown them on application. Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.'s increasing business has caused them to take a forty-nine years' lease of the large building of seven floors on Holborn Viaduct, adjoining Snow Hill Buildings, which they now use entirely for general offices and their printing department. These two buildings will be connected, the packing and warehouse department being removed from Snow Hill Buildings to their warehouses in Hosier Lane, E.C., and Southwark Wharf, S.E., and to their extensive works at Dartford, Kent.

I AM very pleased to be able to bear testimony to the fact that the Birmingham Workhouse Infirmary is becoming an admirable training institution for Nurses. Young women with a slight knowledge of the treatment of the sick go there and perfect their training, and are turned out capable Nurses. Some of the Nurses have already

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